

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
Wm. A. Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walden, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.
Bank Clerk (scrutinizing check)—Madam, we can't pay this unless you bring some one to identify you.
Old Lady (tartly)—I should like to know why?
"Because we don't know you."
"Now, don't be silly! I don't know you, either."—Truth.

She Was Rattled.
A young girl, an ardent admirer of Mrs. Melba, as a reception given for the latter, was so completely overcome when it came her turn to have a word with the prima donna, that, blushing crimson and looking up with a sweet smile, she murmured: "You sing, I believe?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

After Exposure to the Cold
or wet take a dose of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey and forthwith yourself against cold. This is one of the most efficacious remedies known to science for coughs, colds, and incipient consumption.

Likely.
Dr. Sniley—Ah, professor, is your little one a boy or a girl?
Prof. Drumm—Why—er—yes, we call it John. It must be a boy, I think.—Judge.

A Cold in the Head
is one of the most distressing and discomfiting of maladies. It causes loss of sleep. If neglected, it terminates in that most obnoxious of all diseases—catarrh of the head or throat. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will cure it in one night. All druggists.

People whose children can't talk plain don't care as long as the child can do no better.—Washington Democrat.

Rome wasn't founded by Romeo; it was Julius who was founded by him.—Chicago Daily News.

The coat may not make the man, but lawsuits make attorneys.—Chicago Daily News.

Eruptions On the Face

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face. I thought I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now also free from rheumatism to which I have been subject for some time." C. E. BARNY, 729 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
In America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Fruits in a Few Months From Seed.
Some berries will be white, some black and others red, and none of the plants numerous. Perfectly hardy in any garden. A bear continually from May to Nov. greatly superior in flavor to other sorts. Plants will in each autumn or before. Plants from seed sown now will fruit freely all the coming summer and fall. One plant has yielded a pint of berries at one picking as late as November.
For the seed and a packet of strawberries, send one cent to John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.
For only 25c you will mail Cash, please, to John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.
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John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.

NOTICE.

MOTHERS.

DR. SIMMONS' SQUAW WINE

WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY BENEFICIAL TO THOSE EXPECTING TO BECOME MOTHERS.

IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CURES ANEMIA, IT BRINGS ABOUT THE PERIOD, IT STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM, IT BRINGS ABOUT THE PERIOD, IT STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM, IT BRINGS ABOUT THE PERIOD.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

A Few Reliable Health and Disease Indications.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from filth, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color, it indicates the condition of good health.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing, and the cocks crowing, these are signs of good health.

When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing, it proves there are not any roupish fowls in the flock.

When the manure is hard, and a portion of it white, it indicates a healthy condition of the digestive organs.

When the edge of the comb and wattles are a purplish red and the movements sluggish, there is something wrong.

When fowls lie around, indifferent to their surroundings, they are too fat, and death from apoplexy, indigestion or liver complaint will result unless the trouble is corrected.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking their feathers, they are infested with vermin.

When young poultry, especially ducklings, appear to have a sore throat, and swallowing is difficult, it is the symptom of the large gray lice on the neck.

If the fowl has a bilious look, with alternate attacks of dysentery and constipation, it is suffering with liver complaint. A lack of grit, overfeeding and idleness will cause this trouble.

A hospital should be a part of every poultry yard. As soon as a fowl gets ill, remove it to the hospital and commence doctoring it at once. The trouble with far too many is that they wait until the disease is in its advanced stages before giving medicine. A very sick fowl is difficult to cure, and when cured it is seldom of value afterward.—Rural World.

SQUABS FOR MARKET.

How to Raise Them Successfully on the Poultry Farm.

At this season squabs are very high and frequently bring 30 cents each at retail. The wholesale price ranges from \$2.50 to four dollars a dozen. A pair of pigeons will produce from six to ten pairs of squabs a year. They are not profitable if permitted to fly at large, as boys, hawks, and other enemies destroy them, but can be made to pay if kept in a suitable building with a wire-covered yard. A house eight by 12 feet and a yard 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, will serve for 20 pairs. The food should be wheat, bread, cracked corn, fresh meat (chopped), seed of any kind, finely-chopped grass and clover, ground bone, etc. A box of ground meat, one of ground bone and one of pulverized charcoal should be kept conveniently for them, with fresh water at all times. Put high and low roosts across the yards, and hang a salt codfish for them to pick at will. A point in keeping pigeons is that the sexes must be equal, as an extra male will break up the matings. Only an expert can tell the cocks from the hens when the birds are quiet. They must be kept clean and free from lice.—Farm and Fireside.

CHEAP BUT USEFUL.

A Comfortable Poultry House and Scratching Shed Combined.

The design of poultry house is one containing large windows to admit plenty of light and heat during the day. It may be of any size. A feature is the small and low shed, which is intended

simply as a resort in the winter for scratching. It is made low, not only to cheapen the cost, but also because it is a better protection against winds than one that is higher. The shed has a ground floor, and should contain leaved straw, into which a handful of millet seed should be thrown as an inducement for the hens to scratch. The roof and sides of both the house and shed may be covered with tinned paper or some similar roofing material, which will permit of the use of cheap lumber in its construction.—Farm and Fireside.

Beginning with Poultry.

A writer advises a beginner if he has \$1,000 to put only half of it into the poultry business at first. We would advise him to start with little or no capital—at most, very little. Get a few hens and hatch the flock. One does not need costly henhouses, bone cutters, incubators and so on to start with. Many of the most profitable flocks have never seen anything of these luxuries. Most farm flocks are kept in the barn with the other stock, though shut away from it, and as to bone cutters, etc., no barn flock needs them. We want the one who starts with a large capital. One of the strongest points in favor of poultry keeping is that it requires very little capital.—Dakota Farmer.

How to Keep Chicks Healthy.

Charcoal, crushed and ground oyster shells and stone grit should be kept in small shallow boxes where the chicks can help themselves. Feed often, but only what the chicks will eat up clean in say, five minutes, and keep the feed tray and drinking fountain as clean as soap and hot water (occasionally) can make them. The practice of dumping a lot of food down on the ground or on a dirty board is a poor economy. It will save time, but it will not save the chicks. Keep the coop clean by thoroughly cleaning it out every day and be sure there are no lice.—Agricultural Epitome.

Succulent Feed for Hogs.

The fact that a little grain fed to hogs while at pasture will cause them to grow rapidly, shows the advantage of some succulent food for the pigs' rations. Only a small proportion of its food should be of this character, for succulency generally means large bulk with small nutritive value. In winter there is no better supplement to the grain ration than beets. They are both succulent and sweet, and are much easier to digest than the raw potato, whose carbonaceous nutriment is in the form of starch.—American Cultivator.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will Be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the process of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfit to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate, and under the trying and fatiguing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that all food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuesten, who is called "the father of Alaska," after an experience of years upon the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be overestimated. A miner with a can of baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but Royal. It is stronger, and carries further, but, above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the Arctic region."

It is for the same reasons that the U. S. Government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous Arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake nor lose its strength either on board ship or in damp climates, and is the most highly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of the outfit to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

BIRDS EAT 400 SHEEP.

The Feast Took Place 100 Miles From Dawson and Cost \$20,000.

Jack Collins, who started for Dawson City with a band of sheep last summer, has been heard from. He sold part of his flock for \$20,000. The other and biggest half of the flock fed the birds of the Arctic zone. This is how it happened.

He drove the sheep in over the Dalton trail. Some time before Dawson was reached cold weather came on, and Collins decided to kill his sheep. He killed and sold 500, and received nearly \$20,000 for them.

Then he concluded to hold the remainder for a better market. He killed the remaining 400 in a sort of secluded place off the line of travel and suspended the carcasses on poles far enough above the ground to be out of the reach of bears, wolves or other wild animals. He left two young men to watch the mutton, and proceeded to look for a mining section. Having found one, he located a claim and proceeded to test it. After he had dug out a few thousand dollars' worth of gold he thought he would, as the French say, "return to his muttons."

His stay had been so prolonged that the young men had become weary of holding a stake over the sheep, and, imagining Dawson to be only a few miles away, had started for that city to enjoy some of the pleasures a metropolitan city can afford. It proved to be about 100 miles to Dawson, so their absence was more extended than they had intended, and when Collins reached the place where he had left the carcasses of 400 sheep he found only 400 bleaching skeletons.

The eagles, ravens, crows, kites, hawks and other birds of prey which inhabit that region had been feasting on mutton. "Where the carcasses are, there will the eagles be gathered," is a proverb which applies to other birds of prey. Collins had left so many carcasses that invitations had been sent out and a general round-up of all the vultures and things in that region, from Behring sea to the Mackenzie river, had taken place. Whether the claim Collins secured will make good the loss or not he does not remain to be seen, but when he drives in his next band of sheep the birds of prey will not get so large a percentage of them.—Portland Oregonian.

A Town Hides in This Elevator.

Probably the only elevator in the world that is used to connect two parts of a town is the one in Heligoland, the little island just off the coast of and belonging to Germany. One portion of the town is on a cliff over 200 feet high. The other is at the base of the cliff on a flat stretch of land. There are no paths up the cliff, and all communication between the two portions of the town is by means of an elevator that lifts an entire community to and from the scene of its daily labors.—N. Y. Journal.

From the Paris Holocaust.

The unclaimed jewels and curios, to the value of \$150,000, which were found in the ruins after the fire at the charity bazaar in Paris, have been sold at auction. The money realized is to remain bonded for 30 years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

The Beneficial Corset.

A paper read before the British association at Bath in praise of corsets declared that "reasonably tight" lacing increased mental and physical activity by causing a more liberal supply of blood to the brain, muscles and nerves.

RUBBER AND EVENER.

Good Implement for Preparing Land for Seeding.

In preparing land for corn culture, the land rubber illustrated herewith may be made at home at but small cost and will prove to be an effective implement. It consists of six pieces of four by four scantling, seven feet long, loosely bolted by the corners. Three bolts are in each piece, an eye in each end of the bolts and so connected as not

to hold each piece of scantling rigid. One bolt is placed in the center; the others one foot from each end. Chains from the outer bolts of the front scantling are brought together and serve as a place of attachment for the whiffletree. The front cutting edges of each scantling are protected and their efficiency added by having them bound with flat iron two inches wide and one-quarter inch thick. This size rubber is found to be heavy enough and well adapted for ordinary work, but if made of pine or any light wood it will require weighting.—S. N. Cox, in Farm and Home.

FOR PREPARING LAND FOR SEED ING.

IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.

He tried the best physicians but without being benefited and has used several specific rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His post office address is Lorenzo Neely, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

TANNING FUR SKINS.

An Operation Requiring Some Care and Experience.

Soak the skins until soft, remove superfluous flesh and soak in tepid soft water one hour. For each skin make a solution of one-half ounce of borax, three-quarters ounce saltpeter and one-half ounce globular salt. Dissolve or moisten with soft water sufficient to spread on the flesh side of the skin. Put on with a brush, taking into consideration the varying thicknesses of skin and apply accordingly. Keep in a moderately cool place for 24 hours, when the skin is to be washed clean. Then take one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax and two ounces hard soap, melt together, taking care not to bring to a boil. Apply the heated mixture to the flesh side and keep in a warm place for 24 hours. Wash the skins clean and apply two ounces saltpeter, three ounces soft water, four ounces alum and eight ounces salt. Dissolve in water. When sufficiently cool to allow a handling without scalding the bare hand allow the skin to remain in this mixture for 12 hours. Afterward wring out the moisture and allow 12 hours to dry. Finish by pulling and working and finally by rubbing the flesh with sandpaper or pumice stone.—G. H. Hapgood, in Farm and Home.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Cultivate the corn before it is up. Get the implements ready for spring work.

Clover will run out the common weeds.

Alfalfa is not satisfactory in the mid-dle west.

On poor soil sow wheat a little thicker than on good.

Orchard, timothy, blue grass and clover make a good pasture.

Wire fencing is so cheap that there is no excuse for lack of fences.

Fermenting and heating in the mow are what make clover hay stinky.

Black loam earth, in a dry state, is just as good an absorbent as plaster.

Clover, clover and more clover with all the stock you can keep, will bring up a worn-out farm.

If the land is level three inches of fine pulverization of the soil is believed to be best for conservation of moisture.

There is a very general opinion among corn growers with whom we talk that we plant too thickly for best results.

Old straw stacks may be spread on the pastures in spring to advantage. It is a mulch and prevents too close cropping.

If cattle are turned on topped dressed pasture before the grass gets a good start and before there has been a good rain, it will be offensive to them.—Western Mowman.

The Use of Fertilizers.

You cannot, by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, make your land rich. Indeed, if they are ignorantly applied, the result will be the impoverishment of the soil. If you add ten dollars to your bank account and check out \$20, you know the result. In like manner, when you use a small quantity of your fertilizer, it grows a vigorous plant, which enables it to gather fertility from the soil largely in excess of the materials added by the fertilizer. Judiciously used, they are a great boon to the farmer. But, I repeat, the best method of using the phosphates and potash salts is on the peas and clover crops. It insures, as a rule, a fine crop of these renovators.—Southern States Farm Magazine.

Askes with Stable Manure.

It may seem strange to advise applying wood ashes unheated to stable manure just before it is plowed under. Yet this is often a good thing to do. While exposed to the air, especially if the manure be wet so as to leach the ashes, there will be some loss of ammonia. But so fast as the manure and ashes are turned under this waste of ammonia ceases. The ashes cause the manure to ferment rapidly, and in contact with the soil none of the ammonia will be lost. In fact, much of it will combine with the potash in the ashes, forming a nitrate of potash, which is the most effective manure known.—American Cultivator.

Modern Agricultural Training.

Education in all branches of farming will in the future be universal. Europe has dairy schools, and short courses in agriculture are being given in nearly all of the experiment stations in this country. The Knoch Institute, station now has a poultry department, in which pupils are taught the merits and characteristics of the breeds, fowl anatomy, diseases, artificial incubation and the brooding of chicks, chemistry as applied to the foods of fowls, construction of poultry houses, growing green foods for poultry, etc.

Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When twenty years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the attack has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

He was going from Boston to New York one time on one of the new Sound steamers, and he shared his stateroom with a strange man. When morning came Uncle James got up first, dressed, and went on deck. Presently he came back to pack his traveling bag. He remembered that he had left his toothbrush on the rack, and on looking for it, he discovered his roommate using it vigorously. Supposing that a mistake had been made, he said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but that is my toothbrush."

"Indeed," said the man, "you must excuse me. I thought it belonged to the boat."

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed the gray-eyed girl, waving her hands frantically, "that is the same story my Uncle Robert always told. It didn't happen to either one of them, of course."

"Of course not," assented the blue-eyed girl, laughing. "We have caught both our uncles in the net, haven't we?"

The brown-eyed girl looked at her friends in disgust.—St. Louis Republic.

An Old War-Horse of Journalism Discovers the Virtue of a New Medicinal Variety.

There are only a few of them left.

Since Chas. A. Dana's death, Joseph Medill, the war-horse of the Chicago Tribune, is the remaining one of the old school of virile, aggressive editorial giants.

To have mud thrown at him was part of the profession at all times, but to be the subject of mud in a modern innovation, that is what Joseph Medill has been doing of late.

Mr. Medill is an investigator and when the stories of the miraculous Magno-Mud at Indiana Mineral Springs began to spread over the country, the great editor became interested and eventually decided to try the mysterious substance on his own rheumatic limbs and weigh its value. He was accompanied by his private physician, a young physician, a scientist of high attainments, and several well-known medical men.

The final result of the experiment was an unqualified success. Mr. Medill went back to Chicago in September, and wrote an editorial about Magno-Mud with his own hand. Next, he sent his son, Joseph, to the springs for a cure of his rheumatism. In November he went down again, and since the last bath he completed his expectations to be a regular visitor four times a year.

This mud-treatment, in which Mr. Medill found so much virtue, is peculiarly logical. After all, every form of life springs from the earth, which is the great destroyer and assimilator of dead and effete matter. As the Indiana Mineral Springs is a beautiful little natural amphitheatre, the slopes being covered with magnificent oaks. At